

omy, the government might be carried on efficiently for three or four millions less than were expended last year, instead of which the expenditures for the present year are six or seven millions more. The present bill was to go into operation in two or three weeks, imposing duties of 20 per cent. upon articles now free, with scarcely any notice to the importer, and the consequence would be that some would be greatly injured, while others would be greatly benefited by its operation. He proposed that by general consent the compromise act should be revised. Let all the duties above 20 per cent. go down gradually to that point, and those under 20 per cent. go up, until the proper point was reached which would afford an adequate revenue for the economical expenditures of the government. Mr. Clay replied to Mr. Calhoun at some length, and the question was then taken on the pending motion, which was to place tea and coffee among the free articles, and it was carried—ayes 39, nays 10.

A motion was then made to place salt among the free articles, pending the discussion of which, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the only business done was the disposing of the McLeod resolution, which was laid on the table.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

In the Senate to-day after some preliminary business, the Tariff bill was taken up—the question being on the motion to make salt free of duty. This was debated at considerable length, and was finally negatived—ayes 22, nays 25. Mr. Walker then moved to exempt gunny bags from duty, which was lost. Mr. Calhoun then moved to make all articles free of duty which were exempted by the compromise act, of which he read a portion to show that this bill was in express violation of its provisions. Mr. Clay replied, and contended that under the compromise act they had full power to modify the tariff whenever the exigencies of the Government required it. Mr. Calhoun said they had power to modify it but in two contingencies: in case of a surplus revenue to lower the duties; and in case of a deficiency of revenue to increase the duties; yet in this bill to raise revenue for an empty treasury, articles which pay a duty under the compromise act, are made free; while others which are exempted from duty by the compromise, are raised to 20 per cent. The amendment was lost. Mr. Buchanan proposed his amendment, which was debated some days since, to impose 20 per cent on rail road iron imported; which being so modified as not to affect iron imported before the 1st of March 1843, for works now in progress, was agreed to. Two or three other unimportant amendments were acted on, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House a report was made from the Committee on contingent expenses of Congress, of which the following is a summary:

Twenty-fourth Congress, 1836 and 1837.

Printing, \$148,288 39.

Stationery, 24,127 47.

\$172,415 86

Twenty-fifth Congress, 1838 and 1839.

Printing, \$217,654 44.

Stationery, 73,486 86

\$291,141 30

26th Congress, 1840, and to 31st May 1841.

Printing, \$99,661 40.

Stationery, 68,590 72

\$168,252 12

\$158,171 15

You will observe that the 25th Congress amounts to nearly double as much as either of the others. This was occasioned by the necessity of supporting two Whig establishments—Allen being the elected and Gales and Seaton the actual printers for that session. The great disproportion of the charge for stationery as compared with the printing of the last Congress is attributable to the immense quantities used by the Whig Central Committee who remained in session in this city during last summer and autumn fringing off documents and speeches by the cart load.

The report of the Committee of elections adverse to the right of the Delegate from Florida to hold his seat, was taken up, and after considerable discussion, without coming to a conclusion thereon, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

In the Senate this morning, the Tariff bill was taken up, and after several amendments had been proposed and rejected, it was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee were concurred in, with an unimportant exception. Mr. Clay then proposed that the bill should go into operation from and after the 30th of the present month. Mr. Wright proposed to modify by making it commence thirty days after its passage, which was rejected. Mr. Calhoun then proposed the 31st day of October. He said that most of the fall goods ordered by the Southern merchants would not arrive until after the 1st of October. On many of these goods the duties were raised by this bill from nothing to 20 per cent. and its effect would be to commit almost robbery on some, while it would be making the fortunes of others. The motion was seconded by Mr. Benton. He said the foreign commerce of New Orleans would be caught in a trap. The bill would operate, a convulsion in the commercial world, and that without notice, because by the time the bill was passed and published, it would be near the close of the month, and thus its passage and taking effect, would be simultaneous. The amendment was rejected. Mr. Clay's proposition was then agreed to. An amendment was then offered, exempting goods brought from beyond the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn when the vessels had passed those places previous to the 1st of August. Mr. Calhoun moved to amend by exempting goods brought from ports south of the equator, which had left previous to the 1st of September. This was opposed by Mr. Clay, and was lost, and the preceding amendment was adopted. The bill was then ordered to a third reading. The bill subsequently coming up on its passage, Mr. Calhoun said he was most anxious to express his opinions of the bill, but from the lateness of the hour, and the evident impatience of the Senate, he felt himself coerced from that intention. He would merely ask the Senator from Kentucky whether it was intended to take up the subject of the Tariff at the next session.

Mr. Clay said, there would have to be

eight or ten millions more revenue provided for at the next session, and that the tariff would necessarily have to be reviewed. The bill was then passed—ayes 33, nays 11.

The bill making an appropriation for outfits and salaries of Diplomatic Agents was then taken up, and an amendment was offered, to strike out the salary and outfit of the Charge to Naples, which, after considerable debate, was carried—ayes 23, nays 18. The bill was subsequently read a third time and passed, and the Senate adjourned at a late hour.

In the House, the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections in the case of the Delegate from Florida, was postponed until the next session. A Resolution was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, requesting the President to interfere in behalf of those Americans who were banished by the British Government to Van Diemen's land for their participation in the insurrection in Canada. Mr. Adams opposed the Resolution in a most violent and inflammatory harangue, and said the Executive could with as much propriety interfere in this matter, as Queen Victoria could in the case of slaves banished from this country for participating in an insurrection against their masters, for if the people of Canada were fighting for liberty and the rights of man, much more might it be said that the slaves would be doing so.

Mr. Holmes, in a few brief and eloquent remarks, administered a proper rebuke to the inveterate fanatic, and his hatred to the South, which he displayed on every occasion that presented itself. Without taking the question the House adjourned. The Veto is expected on Thursday, and it is said will be equally "flat footed" as the last. Bell, Ewing and Crittenden will retire from the Cabinet immediately, and Webster and Granger soon after.

From the Nashville Banner.

ATMOSPHERICAL PHENOMENON.

A SHOWER OF FLESH AND BLOOD.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

Thus spake the Prince of Denmark, and every day we hear of something to confirm the remark. On Tuesday we heard from various persons that a shower, apparently of flesh and blood, had fallen in Wilson county, near Lebanon, in this State, and that the fields were covered to a considerable extent. The account staggered our belief; but, strange as it may appear, it has been confirmed by the statement of several gentlemen of high character, who have personally examined the scene of this phenomenon. They state that the space covered by this extraordinary shower is half a mile in length and about seventy-five yards in width. In addition to the information just received, we have been favored by Dr. Troost, professor of chemistry in the University of Nashville, which the following letter from a highly respectable physician of Lebanon. We have also seen the specimens sent to him for examination. To us they appear to be animal matter, and the odor is that of putrid flesh. We do not pretend to offer any theory to account for this phenomenon; we leave that to able and more scientific hands.—When the specimens have passed through the crucibles of Dr. Troost, we will furnish our readers with the result.

LEBANON, August 8, 1841.

Dr. G. Troost: I have sent some matter, which appears from an authentic source, to have fallen from the clouds.

With me there can be doubt of its being animal matter—blood, muscular fibre, adipose matter. Please account to us, if you can, on philosophical principles, for the cause of this phenomenon. The particles I send you I gathered with my own hands. From the extent of surface over which it has spread, and the regular manner it exhibited on some green tobacco leaves, leaves very little or no doubt of its having fallen like a shower of rain; and it is stated, on the authority of some negroes only, to have fallen from a small red cloud—no other clouds visible in the heavens at the time. It took place on Friday last, between eleven and twelve o'clock, about five miles northeast of Lebanon. I have sent what I think to be a drop of blood, the other particles composed of muscle and fat, although the proportions of the shower appeared to be a much larger quantity of blood than of other properties.

I am, in haste, your most obed't. serv't.

W. P. SAYLE.

From the Nashville Banner, August 23.

We publish to-day, from the Lebanon Chronicle, some further details of the "Shower of Blood" which fell in Wilson county. Our readers may rest assured of the facts stated, however we are unable to account for them. A scientific gentleman of this city left here on Saturday, on a visit to the scene of this phenomenon, for the purpose of gathering further particulars.

From the Lebanon Chronicle.

The following communication is from two respectable a source to question its verity; we therefore give place to it. We will add that we have evidences of the fact, that the substance mentioned in the communication did fall from the heavens in a shower, that no man in his senses can doubt. Although no one saw the negroes saw it fall, yet the manner it was found scattered upon the tobacco leaves could leave no doubt upon the mind of any one who saw it that it had fallen. We have seen and examined the substance—what it is, we do not pretend to conjecture; but it looks like putrid flesh, or a bloody glutinous matter concentered, and smells very nauseous. It is indeed a miraculous occurrence, but not stranger than true.—Scores of men of unimpeachable veracity will testify to the fact of the substance being found as described in the following communication, and none who have seen the place and learned the circumstances pretend to question its having fallen from the heavens.

From the Chronicle.

Mr. Editor: It is with some degree of diffidence I submit to the task of making the following communication to the public through your paper; being well aware that, from the novelty and strangeness of the occurrence which I shall relate, I shall subject myself to the incredulity of the public. But as the facts can be attested by a

number of witnesses of the first respectability, I feel indemnified in making the statement. The facts are as follows:

On Saturday last a young man brought to my office a small piece of tobacco leaf, with an apparent drop of congealed blood upon it, and requested an analysis of it, stating that the substance upon the leaf had fallen from a cloud in the heavens.—This excited my curiosity, and led me to make particular inquiry relative to this strange phenomenon. I ascertained that Mr. J. M. Peyton, of Lebanon, was in the neighborhood at the time this strange shower fell which led me to inquire of him.—Mr. P.'s statement was, that he was at the house of Mr. E. M. Chandler, living on Spring creek, about five miles from Lebanon, on Friday last; that about 1 or 2 o'clock, P. M., two of Mr. Chandler's negroes came in from the tobacco field, where they had been at work, and stated to their master that it had been raining blood in the tobacco field. Whereupon, Mr. Chandler, accompanied by Mr. Peyton and Mr. D. Dew, returned with the negroes, and found, promiscuously scattered over a portion of the field, drops of blood, adhering to the tobacco leaves. This statement of Mr. Peyton's—being a gentleman of strict veracity—induced me to go in person to the spot and examine for myself. Accordingly, on Sunday last, I went to the house of Mr. Chandler, who, in company with Mr. T. R. Jackson and John Jackson, proceeded with them to the tobacco ground. Mr. Chandler stated, in substance, the same that Mr. Peyton had stated; that his negroes were at work in the tobacco, and about half past 11 or 12 o'clock a rattling noise like rain or hail was heard by them falling round, which they soon found to be drops of blood falling. On looking up, the negroes stated they saw a small red cloud, passing swiftly from east to west, immediately over their heads, and which, soon after passing over them, disappeared entirely.

Mr. Chandler and Mr. Peyton visited the place, about 3 o'clock the same evening, and found, as they thought, drops of blood and small portions of flesh. Mr. C. stated that he found a piece which he thought about half flesh and half fat, an inch and a half or two inches long, all of which produced a very offensive smell, extending all over the field.

My visit was not until Sunday evening, about fifty hours from the time the matter fell; at that time, there was no odor perceptible, except when the particles were brought very near; the smell was then very offensive. I examined the drops on the tobacco leaves, and satisfied myself that they had fallen perpendicularly on the leaves. I next examined for the extent of the shower, and ascertained it to have been from forty to sixty yards in width, and six or eight hundred yards in length. A forest on the east, and a field of weeds on the west, prevented our tracing it beyond the green tobacco. It was thinly scattered, probably a drop for every ten or fifteen feet, although irregularly dispersed. I observed from the leaves some particles, which appeared to have been clear blood, uncombined with any thing else; others seemed to be finely pulverized muscles and blood mixed, and others composed of muscular, fibre, and adipose matter interspersed, one portion of which I found an oily exhalation issuing from, caused by the heat of the sun. As to the quantity which probably fell, I could get no satisfactory account, so as to make a probable statement; but that it did fall in a shower over the space above mentioned, and that it is animal matter, are facts unquestionable by any man both from my own observation and from the statements of the witnesses before named, who are both men of unquestionable veracity.

Mr. Chandler and his neighbors have great confidence in the veracity of his story, who witnessed the falling of the matter.—I forbear any further comments at present; I would only add that I have sent all the matter I could collect to Dr. Gerard Troost, of Nashville, who will, no doubt, exhibit it to any person who may call on him, where they may examine for themselves, and give the philosophical cause if they please.

Full of Manna.—Despatches from Turkish Armenia, received at Constantinople, state that a copious shower of manna took place at Aleppo and its neighborhood on the 3d of May. The manna, which is in fact a tasteless seed, that becomes white like flour after being kept a while, fell to the depth of two inches. Samples of it were to be chemically analyzed at Constantinople. What adds to the singularity of the circumstance is, that a great dearth was prevailing at the time.

FROM FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated.

TAMPA BAY, Aug. 30, 1841.

"Col. Worth arrived here yesterday, bringing with him thirty-six Indians, among them the celebrated chief Hopkirk, and sixteen of his picked warriors. The Colonel met them, by appointment to hold a talk, and this chief having so repeatedly deceived the whites, the Colonel thought it decidedly better for the whole party to remain with him, and send messages after the rest of the people, (numbering in all about 250) which was done, and they have promised to come in on or before the 15th September. This accomplished, and we confidently hope and expect it will be, and there will then remain only Helic Tustunuggee, Tigertail, and Sam Jones, to contend with. The two former have been routed; and nearly run to death, and stripped of every thing that could keep soul and body together. Our last express from Fort King states that a command from the 2d Infantry captured nine women and children of Helic's gang, and that chief had himself made a very narrow escape. All these things help our negotiations, and I have little doubt that our messengers now out will bring us good news from those principal chiefs. Sam Jones and his people have done but little mischief, compared with that perpetrated by others, and he contends that his people have never gone beyond the line assigned them by his treaty with Gen. Macomb.

"The master roll of Indians now here, including those captured lately at Fort King, numbers 293. I assure you the game is very nearly up; and too much praise cannot be given to our most able and energetic commander, for his zealous and successful

efforts to accomplish the termination of this extraordinary struggle.

"Col. W. has been offered the appointment of Inspector General of the Army, and it is not yet known whether he will accept; but if he should, he will not be immediately relieved here, as it will be important to retain him in the command until he completes what he has thus far begun, and prosecuted so well."

Extract of another Letter from Tampa Bay, of the same date as the foregoing.

I am happy to say our prospects brighten from almost every quarter. All of Coacoochee's band, except one man and his family, have come in, and are in safe keeping here.

None of the bands have any inducement for remaining out any longer; they find they cannot remain in the country unmolested; their crops have been thoroughly destroyed, and themselves driven from place to place, to the great discomfort and suffering of their women and children. Those who have already come in were in the most abject state of wretchedness, with scarcely a vestige of clothing—literally in shreds and patches. I have seen enough of Indians to know that they are by no means indifferent to the comforts of life, whatever may be said of their endurance of privations, and yet there is a character about them truly Roman. I witnessed a scene here, a few days ago, which, in my humble opinion, puts the story of Damon and Pythias quite in the shade. A party of Indians were recently discovered by some of our troops, who succeeded in capturing three of the men and several women and children, numbering in all about twenty, fled. The captives were brought to this place, where they were interrogated by the Colonel, during which it was discovered that two of them had been concerned in killing and burning a mail rider, some time in March last. They were told that for this conduct of theirs they would be hung in fifteen days, unless within that time the rest of their people should come in. They were then placed in chains, and were permitted to send out the third man of their party with a talk to bring in the rest of their people, while they themselves were committed to the guard. The man thus sent out returned in five days, bringing with him a warrior by the name of Holati Firico, (Pythias in the Indian posture; Talof Hadjo, (Damon) in chains, on a beach, his head resting against the trunk of a tree, and looking towards the heavens, with a countenance expressive of resignation; his mother and sister lying upon the grass, at his feet, the mother weeping at the fate which awaits her son. The Colonel, and other officers, are discovered at a little distance from the group of officers.

Colonel (to Holati Firico).—Where are the rest of the people sent for?

Holati.—They have separated and cannot be found. Your troops have scattered them, and they have taken different paths.

Colonel.—Know you not that unless they are brought in, these men (pointing to the prisoners) will be hung?—It is the law of the Indians, and you are bound to obey it.

Holati.—If I send you out for the people will you bring them in time to save their lives?

Holati.—The people have gone off, and I know not where to look for them—like the frightened deer, they have fled at the presence of your troops.

Colonel.—Indian can find Indian—if they are not here in ten days, these men will surely die!

Holati.—The track of the Indian is crossed, his path is hidden, and cannot be traced in ten days.

Colonel.—(to Talof Hadjo).—Have you a wife?

Talof.—My wife and child are out with the people. I wish them here that I may take leave of them before I die.

Colonel.—Do you love your wife and child?

Talof.—The dog is fond of its kind—I love my own blood.

Colonel.—Could you find the people that are out?

Talof.—They are scattered and may not be found.

Colonel.—Do you desire your freedom?

Talof.—I see the people passing to and fro, and wish to be with them—I am tired of my chains.

Colonel.—If I release you, will you bring in the people within the time fixed?

Talof.—You would not trust me—yet I would try.

Colonel.—If Holati Firico will consent to take your chains, and be hung in your place, if you should not return, you may go!—(a long pause. Talof continues throughout the scene with his eyes fixed on the heavens—his mother and sister now cast imploring looks to Holati, who, during the last few questions, has struggled to maintain his composure, evincing by the heaving of his breast and his gasping, as though the rope were already about his neck, that he is still at ease—all eyes are turned to him—he recovers, and with the utmost composure and firmness, replies)—

Holati.—I have no wife or child, or mother—it is more fit he should live than I—I consent to take his chains, and abide his fate—let him go!

Colonel.—Be it so—but do not deceive yourselves—so sure as Talof Hadjo brings not in the people within ten days Holati dies the death of a dog!

With the utmost solemnity the two Indians were then taken to the armory, where the chains were transferred to Holati, and in fifteen minutes after, Talof was on his journey. Yesterday a messenger arrived, bringing intelligence that Talof was on his way in, with all his people, and might be expected here to-morrow or next day. There is more truth than poetry in the foregoing, and what makes it more remarkable, when compared with the story of Damon and Pythias, is, that, in the one case, a strong and devoted friendship existed between the parties, while in the other there appears no such feeling, but the sacrifice offered by Holati arose from a purely noble and disinterested motive—a desire to

save the life of one whom he considered of more consequence than himself. Pythias placed the utmost faith in the promise of his friend to return at the time appointed. This poor Indian had no such assurance in him; on the contrary, he well knew it was barely probable that Talof would return with his people in time to save his life.—Charleston Courier.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1841.

Our readers are requested to give the article headed "Militia Laws," from our able correspondent "C," an attentive perusal, as the situation in which our Militia Laws now stand, is certainly not creditable to our State. "C" has promised a series of numbers on the Militia Laws, and the Encampment system.

At an election held in this Town, on Monday the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Intendant and Wardens for the ensuing year:

Intendant.—P. F. Laborde.

Wardens.—E. J. Youngblood, B. C. Bryan, E. J. Mims, and E. B. Presley.

More Revolutionary Soldiers Gone!—Near the Rye Woods House, in this District, three soldiers of the Revolution, died, within a few days of each other, viz: BENJAMIN LINDSAY, WILLIAM NOBLE, and PETER HILLIARD. Mr. Lindsay was in the battles at King's Mountain, and at Blackstock. Mr. Noble and Peter Hilliard, served for several years in Capt. Ryan's company, and were in several battles with the Tories in this District, and on Edisto. They died, being old and full of days, and the few that are left will soon have to follow them to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.

Corporation Election.—The following gentlemen were elected, on Monday the 6th inst., for Mayor, and Aldermen of the City of Charleston:

Mayor.—Jacob F. Mintzing.

Aldermen.—C. M. Furman, Neil McNeill, R. W. Cogdell, John Schriener, Thomas J. Gannt, George Kinloch, William Patton, James M. Stocker, John Hunter, Otis Mills, S. P. Ripley, Alexander McDonald.

Col. William Hopkins, of Richland District, commandant of the 23d Regiment of Infantry, was, on the 25th ult., elected Brigadier General of the 5th Brigade.

New Cotton.—The Charleston Courier of the 11th inst. says: "Twenty-six bales new cotton were received by the rail road yesterday, consigned to A. Lafitte & Brother, C. Burckmyer & Co., and S. Mowry, Jun.

"There also came down in the cars, a drove of one hundred hogs, brought from Tennessee."

The Winyah Observer, of the 9th inst. says: "The harvest has generally commenced. The rice birds are very troublesome to some planters."

"The health of the town and neighborhood not good. The weather cloudy (with rain yesterday) and not settled."

The Madisonian of the 4th inst. says:—"We understand that the Bank of the Metropolis, which heretofore long discharged, with so much credit to itself and fidelity to the Government, upon an extensive scale, the duties of a depository of the public funds, is recently again appointed the public depository at the Seat of Government."

Money Recovered.—The Richmond Whig of the 4th inst. says:—"We have authentic intelligence from Danville, that the uncancelled portion of the money recently abstracted from the bank, in that place, had been found, where it had been concealed, and that one of the Tellers of the bank had been implicated in the robbery, arrested, and was undergoing examination."

Arrest for Forgery.—A clerk in the employ of Messrs. Leverings, merchants, Philadelphia, was arrested on Tuesday night, the 31st ult., charged with having committed an extensive forgery on one of the banks of that city.

Milk Sickness.—This disease among cattle at the West, has recently been discovered to be produced by arsenic, which is found there in its native state, and held in solution in the stagnant ponds of water.

Health of N. Orleans.—The Bee of the 2d inst. states, that the number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday at noon, is 35, of which 21 were of yellow fever. At the Charity Hospital up to the 1st at 6 A. M., there were 28 admissions, of which 19 were yellow fever, 8 deaths, all of which were yellow fever. Number of patients remaining in Hospital 362.

Yellow Fever in Maine.—The Portsmouth Gazette of 31st ult. says that the yellow fever is raging at Bath, Me. There have been fourteen cases, nine of which have proved fatal.—We understand that the stores and public houses are closed, and all business suspended for the present.

Stand at Ease!—The Milledgeville Journal, one of the most ranting Whig papers in Georgia, gives the following advice to their party. The editors, no doubt, think it advisable for the Whiggies to rest on their arms, until they receive further orders from their Clay dictator, what manoeuvre the party will next perform.

"It is supposed that the 'Fiscal Corporation' bill will pass—and if so, that the President will veto it. If he does, the subject will be postponed until the regular session; when, it is to be hoped, he will be more explicit—or present a plan of his own; so that the people may know what he is, and where he is. Until then, we would advise our friends not to be hasty in condemning and denouncing one, who has heretofore been all that a Southern State Rights man could desire."

The rains have been heavy in this region for some time—corn crops good, cotton promising; but fears are entertained lest the wet weather should engender the deadly worm which was so ruinous last year.—Christian Index.

Periodicals.—Within the last few days we have added to our Exchange list the following Periodicals, all of which we take pleasure in recommending to the reading part of our community.

The Southern Botanical Medical Journal.—Printed at Forsyth, Geo.—Edited by the Faculty of the Southern Botanical Medical College, and published by the Trustees, semi-monthly, in octavo form, containing twenty-four pages, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance. The editorial and selections, as far as we are able to judge from a hasty perusal, are good, and the mechanical part of the Journal does credit to the conductor of that department.

The Western Farmer.—Edited and published by Josiah Shaw, Esq., at Detroit, Michigan, in quarto form, of eight pages, semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum. The pages of the Farmer are entirely devoted to Agriculture, and from its editorial and selections, we hesitate not in saying, that it is a publication for which our Agricultural friends might gain knowledge.

The Southern Planter.—Edited by C. T. Botts, Esq.—Printed in Richmond, Va., in octavo form, of twenty-four pages, monthly, at one dollar per annum, payable in advance; devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Household Arts. The Planter is well edited, and bids fair to be useful to Planters, Farmers, &c. The mechanical part of the work is well executed.

The Bantling.—A new paper has been established at Forsyth, Ga., under this title; it is neatly dressed, much more so, than young ones of this climate generally are, and from its emblem and motto, we presume that its editors does not "hate snakes," as the first is the representation of a large rattlesnake, and the last "Don't tread on me," immediately over its head. The lovers of fun may find amusement in the Bantling, at the moderate price of one dollar per annum, payable in advance.

Subscriptions received for the above works at this office.

The McLeod Case.—The Southern Patriot, contains the following, as a Postscript to a Washington letter.

"SEPTEMBER 5, Morning.

"Mr. Fox, the British Minister, received very heavy despatches last evening by the Britannia. Two hours afterwards an express left this city for the North, the object of which no one can tell. It has excited a good deal of speculation. This taken in connection with the news in the English papers about a fleet preparing for this coast, has given rise to many surmises. Rumor says that the President has made an admission in private conversation 'that we are nearer a rupture than is generally imagined.' Rumor also says that Mr. Fox is about to make another formal and final demand for the release of McLeod."

The Madisonian of the 9th inst., contains the following:

"A correspondent of the New York American, writing from Whitesboro', where McLeod is imprisoned, states that about the 24th ult., letters were received from the Secretary of State addressed to the Sheriff and First Judge of Oneida county, stating that he had received authentic information that an attempt would be made to take McLeod from the jail in which he is confined, and to dispose of him as his captors should see fit. These statements, in the Secretary's opinion derived confirmation from the fact that several of the Aresenals in that part of the State had been robbed of their cannon, and that a large quantity of powder had been secretly concealed at Syracuse without the assignment of any sufficient notice. The Sheriff was advised both by the Secretary and others, to take efficient measures to guard against any enterprise of this kind without exciting any unnecessary solicitude in the public mind. Information and advice from such authority were of course not unheeded, and a patrol of citizens was organized to guard the jail during the night. On the 31st ult., Gov. Seward visited that place, and authorized a still more perfect and effective organization. A number of the Union military corps have been added to the night patrol, and a body of one hundred citizens are to be furnished with arms and ammunition by the State, and to be ready at a moment's alarm to appear on the spot."

For the Edgefield Advertiser.

THE MILITIA LAWS.

The Legislature at the last Session having refused to revise the Militia Laws of this State, and having by the Act to alter and amend them, repealed Brigade Encampments, and restored company Courts Martial as they were practised anterior to 1833 with the power to appoint a collector of the fines, it may be well to enquire, whether these subjects are of sufficient importance to require a reconsideration. It is not surprising, that since the organization of the Militia in 1794, the almost annual accumulation of a statute on the subject, should in such a long lapse of time, have swelled into a mighty mass of indigestible, incongruous, and almost incomprehensible laws; the revision of such crude and complicated materials will be no light labor, but it has become indispensably necessary to be done, and if well done, will be worth to the State, ten times as much as it reasonably can cost; the day of Law Reform has already begun to dawn upon us, and although its morning may be occasionally overcast with clouds, a bright meridian will crown its career, and the people will hail its enlightening light with gratitude, joy, and applause. It is surely sound policy in every good government, and but justice to its citizens, that its laws, especially its statutes, should not only be plain, practical and expedient, but certain and intelligible; and to be generally useful they must be easily accessible to all.

What is the present condition of the Militia Laws? They lie scattered through the Acts of the General Assembly from 1794 to 1840, and are now not only exceedingly difficult to be obtained, but the expense of purchasing them, place them beyond the means of most men, and if possessed, there are few that can find the law without reading all the Acts, as it not unfrequently occurs that a clause relating to the Militia, is contained in an Act of an entirely different title; and he must have as much leisure as a loafer, and more patience than the patriarch, that can cheerfully spend his time in the painful pursuit of "hunting a needle in a hay-stack."

The compilation of the Statutes at Large will, (when it shall have been completed) effect the benefit of bringing these Acts together, chronologically, into one volume, but as many of them have been, and more of them ought to be repealed, and the rest revised, this work will be too unwieldy for ready reference (useful as it will be as a platform on which a systematical